

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. SUBSTANCE AND SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

National Institute of Standards and Technology
Standard Reference Materials Program
100 Bureau Drive, Stop 2300
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899-2300

SRM Number: 3142a
MSDS Number: 3142a
SRM Name: Praseodymium Standard
Solution
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Description: This Standard Reference Material (SRM) is intended for use as a primary calibration standard for the quantitative determination of praseodymium. Each unit consists of five 10-mL sealed borosilicate glass ampoules of an acidified aqueous solution prepared gravimetrically to contain a known mass fraction of praseodymium. The solution contains nitric acid a volume fraction of approximately 10 %.

Material Name: Praseodymium Standard Solution

Other Designations:

Praseodymium: Pr; elemental praseodymium

Praseodymium Nitrate: Praseodymium trinitrate; nitric acid, praseodymium (+3) salt

Nitric Acid: Aqua fortis; hydronitrate; azotic acid; engraver's acid.

2. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS Registry	EC Number (EINECS)	Concentration (%)
Nitric Acid	7697-37-2	231-714-2	10
Praseodymium Nitrate	10361-80-5	233-796-5	2.3
Praseodymium	7440-10-0	231-120-3	1

EC Classification, R/S Phrases: Refer to Section 15, Regulatory Information.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NFPA Ratings (Scale 0-4): Health = 4 Fire = 0 Reactivity = 1

Major Health Hazards: Nitric acid can cause severe or fatal burns if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through the skin. Praseodymium and its compounds may irritate the respiratory tract, skin, eyes, and GI tract; long-term exposure may damage the liver and other organs.

Physical Hazards: Some mixtures may be explosive. Glass container may break or shatter.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:	Nitric acid can damage the mucous membranes and respiratory tract, causing spasm, inflammation of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis, and pulmonary edema. Symptoms may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and vomiting. Teeth may also be damaged. Inhalation of praseodymium or praseodymium nitrate may irritate the upper respiratory tract, and may also cause itching, sensitivity to heat, and an increased awareness of odor and taste. Repeated or prolonged exposure to nitrates may cause anemia and kidney disease.
Skin Contact:	Nitric acid can cause severe skin burns. Effects of acid burns may be delayed. Contact with praseodymium or praseodymium nitrate may cause skin irritation and hair loss. Nitrates may cause dermatoses if absorbed through the skin.
Eye Contact:	Nitric acid can cause severe eye irritation, corneal burns, permanent eye damage, or blindness. Contact with praseodymium or praseodymium nitrate may cause eye irritation and conjunctivitis.
Ingestion:	Nitric acid can cause severe burns and damage to the GI tract. The oral toxicity of rare earth metals and salts in general is low due to poor gastrointestinal absorption, but a large dose may cause diarrhea and liver damage, and may also interfere with blood clotting. Repeated or prolonged exposure to praseodymium nitrate or other nitrates may cause anemia and kidney disease.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: None documented for this mixture. Its components may aggravate disorders of the eyes, skin, respiratory tract, liver, blood, or other target organs.

Listed as a Carcinogen/ Potential Carcinogen:

	Yes	No
In the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens	_____	<u> X </u>
In the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs	_____	<u> X </u>
By the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	_____	<u> X </u>

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Move the person to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, qualified medical personnel may start CPR or give oxygen if necessary. Get medical aid at once, and bring the container or label.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected skin with water for at least 15 minutes, then wash thoroughly with soap and water. If burns are severe or if skin irritation persists, get medical aid and bring the container or label. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.

Eye Contact: Remove contact lenses (if any). Do not allow victim to rub eyes or keep eyes closed. Flush eyes with large amounts of running water for at least 30 minutes, keeping eyelids open and raising lids to remove all chemical. Get medical aid at once, and bring the container or label.

Ingestion: Contact a poison control center immediately for instructions. Wash out mouth with water, but do not induce vomiting. Get medical aid at once, and bring the container or label.

Note to Physician (Nitric Acid): Wash affected skin with 5% solution of sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO₂). Activated charcoal is of no value. Do not give bicarbonate to neutralize the material.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Nitric acid and praseodymium nitrate are both oxidizers that can react with combustible materials to cause fires. Praseodymium powder may form explosive dust/air mixtures. No data are available for the mixture, and its behavior may differ from that of the individual components.

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate to the surrounding fire: water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam. Use a water spray to dilute nitric acid and to absorb liberated oxides of nitrogen. (These guidelines apply to the mixture; when the components are considered separately, different precautions may apply.)

Fire Fighting: Avoid inhalation of material or combustion byproducts. Wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Flash Point (°C): N/A

Autoignition (°C): N/A

Lower Explosive Limit (LEL): N/A

Upper Explosive Limit (UEL): N/A

Flammability Class (OSHA): N/A

Products of Combustion: Thermal decomposition of this material may produce nitrogen oxides, praseodymium oxides, and irritating fumes.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Occupational Release: Notify safety personnel of spills. Surfaces contaminated with this material should be covered with soda ash or sodium bicarbonate to neutralize the acid. Place the neutralized material into containers suitable for eventual disposal, reclamation, or destruction.

Disposal: Refer to Section 13, Disposal Considerations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage: Store unopened containers of this material in a dry place at room temperature. Protect from physical damage, heat, and light, and isolate from incompatible materials. Use opened containers immediately or discard.

Safe Handling Precautions: Wear gloves and chemical safety goggles (Section 8). If contact with this material occurs, wash hands or change clothing as required. Engineering controls should maintain airborne concentrations below TLV (Section 8).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Nitric Acid:

ACGIH TLV-TWA: 2 ppm or 5 mg/m³

OSHA TLV-TWA: 2 ppm or 5 mg/m³

UK WEL: 5.2 mg/m³

Praseodymium Nitrate:

OSHA TLV-TWA: None established. Total nuisance dust, 15 mg/m³; respirable dust, 5 mg/m³

ACGIH TLV-TWA: None established. Total nuisance dust, 10 mg/m³; respirable dust, 3 mg/m³

UK WEL: None established. Total inhalable dust, 10 mg/m³; respirable dust, 4 mg/m³

Praseodymium:

OSHA TLV-TWA: None established. Total nuisance dust, 15 mg/m³; respirable dust, 5 mg/m³

ACGIH TLV-TWA: None established. Total nuisance dust, 10 mg/m³; respirable dust, 3 mg/m³

UK WEL: None established. Total inhalable dust, 10 mg/m³; respirable dust, 4 mg/m³

Ventilation: Use local or general exhaust to keep employee exposures below limits. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it can control contaminant emissions at the source, preventing dispersion into the general work area. Refer to the ACGIH document *Industrial Ventilation, a Manual of Recommended Practices*.

Respirator: If necessary, refer to the NIOSH document *Guide to the Selection and Use of Particulate Respirators Certified under 42 CFR 84* for selection and use of respirators certified by NIOSH.

Eye Protection: Use chemical safety goggles where dusting or splashing of solutions may occur. See OSHA standard (29 CFR 1910.133) or European Standard EN166. The employer should provide an emergency eye wash fountain and safety shower in the immediate work area.

Personal Protection: Wear appropriate gloves and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Nitric Acid	Praseodymium Nitrate	Praseodymium
Appearance and Odor: Colorless to slightly yellow liquid, darkens to brown upon aging and exposure to light; irritating, pungent odor.	Appearance and Odor: Light green crystals, slightly hygroscopic; odorless	Appearance and Odor: Yellow to gray metal
Relative Molecular Weight: 63.02	Relative Molecular Weight: 326.92 (anhydrous)	Relative Molecular Weight: 140.91
Molecular Formula: HNO ₃	Molecular Formula: Pr(NO ₃) ₃	Molecular Formula: Pr
Density (g/cm³): 1.05 (10 %)	Density(g/cm³) : 2.0 to 3.0	Density (g/cm³): 6.77
Solvent Solubility: Decomposes in alcohol	Solvent Solubility: Moderately soluble in strong mineral acids	Solvent Solubility: Soluble in dilute acids
Water Solubility: Soluble	Water Solubility: Soluble	Water Solubility: Decomposes
Boiling Point (°C): 86 (187 °F)	Boiling Point (°C): N/A	Boiling Point (°C): 3212 (5814 °F)
Vapor Density (Air=1): 2.17	Vapor Density (Air=1): N/A	Vapor Density (Air=1): N/A
pH: 1.0 (0.1 M solution)	pH: N/A	pH: N/A

NOTE: The physical and chemical data provided are for the pure components. Physical and chemical data for this solution do not exist. The actual behavior of the solution may differ from the individual components.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: _____ Stable X Unstable

Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, flames, and other sources of ignition; contact with combustible or incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials:

Nitric Acid: Incompatible with numerous materials including organic materials, plastics, rubber, chlorine, and metal ferrocyanide.

Praseodymium Nitrate: Incompatible with reducing agents.

Praseodymium: Incompatible with acids and halogens.

Fire/Explosion Information: See Section 5.

Hazardous Decomposition: Thermal decomposition of this material may produce nitrogen oxides, praseodymium oxides, and irritating fumes.

Hazardous Polymerization: _____ Will Occur X Will Not Occur

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Route of Entry: X Inhalation X Skin X Ingestion

Nitric Acid:

Human, oral, LD_{L0}: 430 mg/kg
Rat, oral, LD₅₀: > 90 mg/kg
Rat, inhalation, LC₅₀ (4 hrs): 130 mg/m³

Praseodymium Nitrate:

Rat, oral, LD₅₀: 1859 mg/kg
Rat, intravenous, LD₅₀: 5576 µg/kg

Praseodymium:

No acute toxicity data found.

Target Organ(s): Skin, eyes, respiratory tract, GI tract, central nervous system, blood, liver.

Mutagen/Teratogen: Nitric acid has caused birth defects in animals under experimental conditions, and has also been investigated as a possible mutagen. The toxicity of praseodymium and its compounds has not been fully investigated.

Health Effects: See Section 3.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Nitric Acid, Ecotoxicity Data:

Green shore crab (*Carcinus maenas*), LC₅₀ (48 hrs): 180,000 µg/L
Starfish (*Asterias rubens*), LC₅₀ (48 hrs): 100,000 to 330,000 µg/L

Praseodymium Nitrate: No acute ecotoxicity data were found.

Praseodymium: No acute ecotoxicity data were found.

Environmental Summary: The ecological effects of this mixture have not been fully evaluated. Do not release to the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: One or more components of this mixture are a RCRA hazardous waste. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements for acid waste, which vary according to location. Decontaminate containers before recycling. Processing, use, or contamination of this product may change the waste management options.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DOT and IATA: Nitric Acid Solution: Hazard Class 8, UN2031, Packing Group II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. REGULATIONS

CERCLA Sections 102a/103 (40 CFR 302.4):

Nitric Acid: RQ = 1000 lb.
Praseodymium Nitrate: Not regulated
Praseodymium: Not regulated

SARA Title III Section 302: Nitric acid is regulated

SARA Title III Section 304: Nitric acid is regulated

SARA Title III Section 313: Nitric acid and praseodymium nitrate (N511, Nitrate Compounds) are regulated

OSHA Process Safety (29 CFR 1910.119): Nitric acid at higher concentrations ($\geq 94.5\%$) is regulated.

SARA Title III Sections 311/312 Hazardous Categories (40 CFR 370.21):

ACUTE:	Yes
CHRONIC:	Yes
FIRE:	Yes
REACTIVE:	Yes
SUDDEN RELEASE:	No

STATE REGULATIONS

California Proposition 65: No components are regulated

CANADIAN REGULATIONS

WHMIS Classification:

Nitric Acid: C (oxidizing material), D1A (very toxic material), E (corrosive material)
Praseodymium Nitrate: C (oxidizing material)
Praseodymium: D2B (toxic material)

WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Nitric acid is regulated.

CEPA Domestic Substances List (DSL): Nitric acid and praseodymium are regulated.

CEPA Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL): Praseodymium nitrate is regulated.

EUROPEAN REGULATIONS

EU/EC Classification:

Nitric Acid: O (Oxidizer), C (Corrosive)
Praseodymium Nitrate: O (Oxidizer); not classified in Annex I of Directive 67/548/EEC.
Holmium: Xn (Harmful); not classified in Annex I of Directive 67/548/EEC.

Risk Phrases (mixture):

R23 (toxic by inhalation)
R25 (toxic if swallowed)
R34 (causes burns)
R36/37/38 (irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin)

Safety Phrases (mixture):

S20/21 (when using, do not eat, drink or smoke)

S28 (wash after contact with skin)

S45 (in case of accident or illness, see doctor; show label)

S60 (dispose of this material and its container as hazardous waste)

NATIONAL INVENTORY STATUS

U.S. Inventory (TSCA): All components are listed

TSCA 12(b), Export Notification: No components are listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Sources:

Haley TJ, Pharmacology and toxicology of the rare earth elements. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences* 1965; 54(5):663-670.

PAN Pesticide Database: Nitric Acid.

U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, *NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards*, September 2005 edition. DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2005-151.

Disclaimer: Physical and chemical data contained in this MSDS are provided only for use as a guide in assessing the hazardous nature of the material. The MSDS was prepared carefully, using current references; however, NIST does not certify the data in the MSDS. The certified values for this material are given in the NIST Certificate of Analysis.